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ROPER & GRAY LLP			LESPERANCE, JEAN E	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/813,285	Applicant(s) ANWAR, MAJID	
	Examiner Jean E. Lesperance	Art Unit 2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 November 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 39 and 42-70 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 39 and 42-70 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 March 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/11/08, 2/1/08</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed November 30, 2007 is entered and claims 39 and 42-70 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed November 30, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant's representative argued that Siddiqui, the prior art, fails to describe, teach, or suggest the translation of a plurality of content documents into a common format that is different than their original format, or the provision of a graphical tool that also shares the common format. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., the translation of a plurality of content documents into a common format that is different than their original format, or the provision of a graphical tool that also shares the common format) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 39-70 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Therefore, the rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 39 and 42-70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,097,371 by Siddiqui et al. in view USPN 5,530,865 ("Owens et al.").

Regarding claim 39, Siddiqui et al. teach the window Fig.4C (200) includes several visual windows like (210, 212, 214, and 216) as internal representation of a document and everyone of the internal windows having their own parameters wherein the computer 109 displays one or more windows, such as a window 200, on the display device 112. The window 200 contains the visual output of a particular application running on the computer 109 (column 17, lines 62-65);

(the cursor Fig.4C (109) wherein users typically moved throughout a document by using cursor movement keys, the computer 109 displays a graphical "user interface" on the display device 112. The operating system logically divides the user interface into one or more windows (such as the window 200 shown in FIG. 4A) that are generated by software applications. In general, each window has a separate window procedure associated with it. The operating system maintains one or more message queues for each software application that generates windows. As the application may generate multiple windows, the message queue may hold messages for multiple windows. When an event occurs, the event is translated into a message that is put into the message queue for the application (see Fig.4A);

using the pointer 113, users could manipulate a prior art slider bar or scroll thumb 221 within horizontal or vertical scroll bars 218 and 219 displayed in the window 200 that move a document and thereby control which portion of a document were visible

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in the window 200, as is known in the art. With the computer system 100 of the present invention, a user can rapidly, spatially move through the spreadsheet document 202 without the need of cursor movement keys and page up/down keys on the keyboard 116, and without using either of the horizontal or vertical scroll bars 218 or 219 (column 19, lines 16-26);

the display device 112 is capable of displaying a pointer 113 and windows displaying documents (column 7, lines 22 and 23)); and

one mode of spatial navigation, in particular, or adjusting magnification of a document is shown with respect to an exemplary series of spreadsheet documents in a spreadsheet application. As noted above, the computer 109 displays one or more windows, such as a window 200, on the display device 112. The window 200 contains the visual output of a particular application running on the computer 109 (see Figs.4A-4C). Accordingly, the prior art teaches all the claimed limitations with the exception of providing a plurality of content documents in a common format.

However, Owens et al. teach the capability to drag and drop different types of information is provided only if the sending and receiving applications have a common format in which data can be transmitted. If there is no common format in which the data can be transmitted (e.g., text, graphics, sound, or other types of data), then abort feedback on the user interface display will be provided from the destination or receiver application program window (column 9, lines 32-39).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the common format as taught by Owens et al. in

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the system disclosed by Siddiqui et al. because this would provide an improved method and apparatus for manipulating information in a computer system.

Regarding claim 42, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool code comprises a script (the window 200 shows an exemplary spreadsheet document 202 at 100% magnification, as reflected in a zoom text box 204 (see Fig.4A) wherein the zoom text box is interpreted as a script.

Regarding claim 43, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool document file is selected from the group of user interface control tool or window/desktop furniture (see Figure 4C).

Regarding claim 44, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool document file is representative of interactive objects selected from the group consisting of a button, an icon, a pull down menu, a switch, and a slider control (see Figure 4C).

Regarding claim 45, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool document file includes information representative of a graphical tool selected from the group consisting of a magnifying glass, a ruler, a text entry cursor, a thumbnail navigation control, and a query tool (one mode of spatial navigation, in particular, or adjusting magnification of a document is shown with respect to an exemplary series of spreadsheet documents in a spreadsheet application. As noted above, the computer 109 displays one or more windows, such as a window 200, on the display device 112. The window 200 contains the visual output of a particular application running on the computer 109 (column 17, 58-65)).

Regarding claim 46, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool code associated with the tool document file is capable of processing the content document file or the tool document

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file to create a derived document which forms part of the screen document (using the pointer 113, users could manipulate a prior art slider bar or scroll thumb 221 within horizontal or vertical scroll bars 218 and 219 displayed in the window 200 that move a document and thereby control which portion of a document were visible in the window 200, as is known in the art. With the computer system 100 of the present invention, a user can rapidly, spatially move through the spreadsheet document 202 without the need of cursor movement keys and page up/down keys on the keyboard 116, and without using either of the horizontal or vertical scroll bars 218 or 219 (column 19, lines 16-26)); the processed internal representation of the derived document presents the content in a manner that achieves a display effect associated with the tool (See Figure 4-A); and the display effect is portrayed in a rendered screen document (Figure 4-C).

Regarding claim 47, Siddiqui et al. teach processed internal representation of the derived document changes according to a contextual relationship among the graphical tool, the content document file, and an application program in which the tool document file is used (Discrete changes in navigating may be used when the speed of the processor 115 and amount of available memory 114 is such that continuous changes during navigation are not possible to show smooth transitions on the display device 112. Additionally, with the roller 105 such discrete changes provide a particularly intuitive and visceral method of incrementally navigating through and changing the display of a document in the window 200. However, in an alternative embodiment, the present invention can be equally applicable to continuous changes in navigating (column 31, lines 39-49)).

Regarding claim 48, Siddiqui et al. teach the contextual relationship is selected from the group consisting of a relative position of the graphical interface tool and the rendered content, a time at which the graphical interface tool acts on the rendered content, and a state of the rendered content (see Figure 4C).

Regarding claim 49, Siddiqui et al. teach providing a means to move the graphical tool to a selected position over the rendered document on the screen (the routine 300 in steps 314, 316, 230 and 336, employs or calls known subroutines for moving, scaling and repainting the image of the document on the display device 112. For each detent, one or more logically adjacent groups of data, such as lines of pixels or text, are moved in the scrolling, panning, automatic scrolling and scroll bar scrolling modes (see Figure 13)), and directing the tool code to process a portion of the content document file associated with a selected position (The input device of the application is also directed to a system for selecting one of several overlapping windows or "plys." Typical methods of selecting one of several overlapping plys requires users to position the cursor on the desired ply and clicking the mouse to select that ply (column 2, lines 26-30)).

Regarding claim 50, Siddiqui et al. teach providing the tool code comprises providing the tool code for creating a display effect by altering document objects and parameters describing an internal representation of a document (the routine 300 in steps 314, 316, 230 and 336, employs or calls known subroutines for moving, scaling and repainting the image of the document on the display device 112. For each detent, one or more logically adjacent groups of data, such as lines of pixels or text, are moved

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in the scrolling, panning, automatic scrolling and scroll bar scrolling modes (see Figure 13)) and (the size of another word processing document 270 can be altered within the window 200 from a magnification of 100% (FIG. 9A) to a magnification of 15% (FIG. 9B) by rotating the wheel 106. Notably, as shown in FIG. 9B, the pages of the document 270 are arranged in a two row by four column layout to thereby permit a greater number of pages to be displayed in the window 200 than in the embodiment of FIG. 8C. (see Figs.9A and 9B)).

Regarding claim 51, Siddiqui et al. teach altering document objects and parameters comprises modifying the internal representation to add a content to the screen document (the size of another word processing document 270 can be altered within the window 200 from a magnification of 100% (FIG. 9A) to a magnification of 15% (FIG. 9B) by rotating the wheel 106. Notably, as shown in FIG. 9B, the pages of the document 270 are arranged in a two row by four column layout to thereby permit a greater number of pages to be displayed in the window 200 than in the embodiment of FIG. 8C. (see Figs.9A and 9B)) wherein by decreasing the magnification from 100% to 15%, more information on the screen document with is added to the display.

Regarding claim 52, Siddiqui et al. teach rendering the screen document comprises generating a view of the screen document expressed in terms of primitive figures and parameters (see Fig.5) wherein the screen document (200) includes a plurality of different displays with different shapes and with different parameters.

Regarding claim 53, Siddiqui et al. teach the primitive figures are defined in terms of a bounding box, a shape, a transparency, and a data content of the figure (see

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Fig.5) wherein the screen document (200) includes a plurality of different displays with different shapes.

Regarding claim 54, Siddiqui et al. teach providing the tool code comprises providing the tool code that processes the generated view of the screen document to create a display effect by altering the parameters of the primitive figures that make up the view of the screen document (the size of another word processing document 270 can be altered within the window 200 from a magnification of 100% (FIG. 9A) to a magnification of 15% (FIG. 9B) by rotating the wheel 106. Notably, as shown in FIG. 9B, the pages of the document 270 are arranged in a two row by four column layout to thereby permit a greater number of pages to be displayed in the window 200 than in the embodiment of FIG. 8C. (see Figs.9A and 9B)).

Regarding claim 55, Siddiqui et al. teach altering the parameters of the primitive figures comprises altering parameters selected from the group consisting essentially of a scale, a transparency, and a color of selected figures within the screen document (the routine 300 in steps 314, 316, 230 and 336, employs or calls known subroutines for moving, scaling and repainting the image of the document on the display device 112. For each detent, one or more logically adjacent groups of data, such as lines of pixels or text, are moved in the scrolling, panning, automatic scrolling and scroll bar scrolling modes (see Figure 13)) and (the size of another word processing document 270 can be altered within the window 200 from a magnification of 100% (FIG. 9A) to a magnification of 15% (FIG. 9B) by rotating the wheel 106. Notably, as shown in FIG. 9B, the pages of the document 270 are arranged in a two row by four column layout to thereby permit a

greater number of pages to be displayed in the window 200 than in the embodiment of FIG. 8C. (see Figs.9A and 9B)).

Regarding claim 56, Siddiqui et al. teach processing the generated view of the screen document comprises clipping selected figures within the view of the screen document to a clipping area associated with the tool document file (the routine 300 in steps 314, 316, 230 and 336, employs or calls known subroutines for moving, scaling and repainting the image of the document on the display device 112. For each detent, one or more logically adjacent groups of data, such as lines of pixels or text, are moved in the scrolling, panning, automatic scrolling and scroll bar scrolling modes (see Figure 13)) wherein the subroutines for moving user the cursor Fig.10a (109) which can move a file from one area of the screen document to another area of the screen document is interpreted as clipping.

Regarding claim 57, Siddiqui et al. teach rendering the screen document comprises receiving a view control input that defines a viewing context and related temporal parameters to generate a context-specific view of the screen document (Under control of the operating system, the computer 109 displays a graphical "user interface" on the display device 112. The operating system logically divides the user interface into one or more windows (such as the window 200 shown in FIG. 4A) that are generated by software applications (column 16, lines 17-22)).

Regarding claim 58, Siddiqui et al. teach the context-specific view is selected from the group consisting of all of the document objects within the screen document, a whole document object, parts of one or some of the document objects within the screen

document (text box Fig.4C (204) is a document object within the screen document).

Regarding claim 59, Siddiqui et al. teach the view control input is interpreted to determine which parts of the internal representation of the screen document are required for the context-specific view (The pointer 113 is shown in the window 200, and as described above, is controlled by the X and Y axis computer signals produced by the mouse 101 (see Figure 4A)).

Regarding claim 60, Siddiqui et al. teach the view control input is interpreted to determine how, when and for how long the view is to be displayed (The pointer 113 is shown in the window 200, and as described above, is controlled by the X and Y axis computer signals produced by the mouse 101 (see Figure 4A)).

Regarding claim 61, Siddiqui et al. teach the graphical tool is presented on the display by means of a tool button that may be activated by a user (the cursor Fig.4C), and

ii. activation of the tool button by the user results in processing of the tool document file to create an image of the graphical tool within the display (see Fig.4C).

Regarding claim 62, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool code associated with the tool document file is capable of processing the content document file or the tool document file to create a derived document which forms part of the screen document (the cursor Fig.4c (109) interpreted as the tool is a portion of the display as a user interface to manipulate the display),

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II. the processed internal representation of the derived document presents the content in a manner that achieves a display effect associated with the tool (see Fig.4C), and

III. the display effect is portrayed in the rendered screen document when the user activates the tool button (the cursor Fig.4c (109) interpreted as the tool is rendered in the screen document).

Regarding claim 63, Siddiqui et al. teach the objects of the internal representation of the content document file and the tool document file are selected from the group consisting essentially of a text object, a bitmap graphic object, and a vector graphic object (the window 200 shows an exemplary spreadsheet document 202 at 100% magnification, as reflected in a zoom text box 204 (see Figure 4A)).

Regarding claim 64, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is animated (the cursor Fig.4C (109) represents the moving object on window Fig.4C (200)).

Regarding claim 65, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is not animated (window object Fig.4C (218) is not animated).

Regarding claim 66, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is two-dimensional (Certain pointing devices allow three or more signals to be input to a computer to permit illusory positioning of a cursor in three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional visual display (column 2, lines 45-49)).

Regarding claim 67, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is three-dimensional (Certain pointing devices allow three or more signals to be input to a computer to permit illusory positioning of a cursor in three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional visual display

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(column 2, lines 45-49)).

Regarding claim 68, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is selected from the group consisting of a video object, an audio object, and an interactive object (The displayed item or "video object" can be a cursor, graphic, or other image or graphical data represented on the visual display (column 2, lines 18-20)).

Regarding claim 69, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is selected from the group consisting of a button, an icon, a pull down menu, a switch, and a slider control (setting button Fig. 14A (353)).

Regarding claim 70, Siddiqui et al. teach an internal representation of a graphical display (see Fig. 4C).

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the ably examiner should be directed to Jean Lesperance whose telephone number is (571) 272-7692. The examiner can normally be reached on from Monday to Friday between 10:00AM and 6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shalwala Bipin, can be reached on (571) 272-7681.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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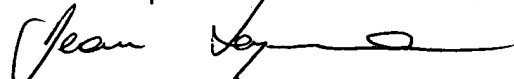
or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Jean Lesperance



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Date 2/23/2008



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